BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$1 50	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$4 00
" 2 "	3 00	" " 6 "	6 00
One year			10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1863. NO. 218.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines of less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Important Proclamation from President Davis--Amnesty Offered to Deserters, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.—The President has issued an address to the soldiers of the Confederate States, and reminds them that there is no alternative but victory or subjugation, slavery and utter ruin; and that all that is necessary to ensure victory is that those who have been called to the field, by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty and stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. After referring to various causes of absence from the army, the President appeals to his countrymen to hasten to their camps in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty. He declares general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men, absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to duty, but no excuse will be received for delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentees may be at the date of publication. The amnesty extends to all accused or convicted absentees without leave, or desertion, excepting those who have been twice convicted. The proclamation closes with an earnest appeal to the women of the Confederacy to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call.

Additional from the North—Raid by Mosby.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.—Liverpool letters state that one of Laird's iron-clad vessels was launched a short time since. She is a most formidable looking craft and will have two turrets and a ram projecting seven feet. It is believed this vessel is designed for the rebels.

Mosby's men made a raid to Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, capturing a number of suttler's wagons loaded with goods.

Osterhaus was not killed as reported.

A serious riot occurred recently at Belfast, Ireland, between the Catholics and Protestants.

In New York, on Friday, gold was 128 5-8 and firm.

The *Tribune* correspondent gives authoritative contradiction to the report of the *Herald* relative to a discussion of propositions of peace in the Cabinet at Washington, and says that Chase, Stanton, Welles and Usher are of opinion that slavery should cease in all sections, while Blair, Seward and Bates claim that the interests of political economy demand that emancipation should be gradual. With the exception of this difference the Cabinet is a unit.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.—The central train brought no news this evening except reports relating to the movements of the army. The loss of the Yankees in the late fight at Brandy Station is represented to have been much heavier than that of the Confederates.

This has been a very quiet day in Richmond. The weather continues very hot.

Twelve Yankees captured near Dumfries, yesterday, arrived this evening by the Fredericksburg train.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 3.—Slow firing on both sides was continued yesterday and last night. Our casualties on Morris' Island, yesterday, two killed and four wounded.—All quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Satuaday says:

At about half past three o'clock yesterday morning the heavy and rapid cannonade in the direction of Morris Island indicate that warm work had recommenced at Battery Wagner. All the enemy's batteries upon the Southern portion of Morris Island opened a simultaneous fire. The new circular battery nearest to Battery Wagner, and armed with Parrot guns, is said to have begun the attack. Seven mortars, which had just been mounted in a Yankee battery below Graham's house, also participated in the bombardment. The enemy's fire was replied to with spirit by Fort Sumter and batteries Wagner, Gregg and Simkins. The fight lasted with great violence until about half past six o'clock, a. m., when the firing became less rapid, and soon subsided into the slow and desultory bombardment to which our community has grown so accustomed.

As usual, the Yankee shot and shell made no impression upon the staunch sand fort. Our casualties at Battery Wagner were two killed and five wounded.

Up to a late hour last night the mortar firing continued, but at long intervals.

So much for the progress of the seige. The same paper philosophises, editorially, thus:

While the officers and soldiers of the Confederate States are exerting their energies and risking their lives to secure the independence of their country, there are persons, not in the ranks, who employ themselves in either getting up or industriously circulating injurious rumors, which have no reality, except in the perverted imaginations of those who start them, and in the weak credulity of those who hear, believe and retail all evil reported or suggested. This disposition to spread injurious stories has been signally manifested in this city and State within the last three weeks. Its tendency is disheartening, demoralizing. It can only produce harm. It is unjust to the soldiers, and damaging to the cause. We, therefore, earnestly call upon every citizen who has a soul in his ribs to discountenance these false, foolish and often malacious reports. They may serve personal purpose and prejudices. They may gratify the morbid proclivities of some people for excitement and sensation. They may furnish matter for the pleasant occupation of foregone fault finding. But they undoubtedly damage the cause. In this crisis, therefore, we beg that for a little while the superior claims of the country should override the inferior pleasures of idle tattle and injurious assertions without any foundation in truth. Let the concocters and circulators of all such tales be subjected to cross examination, and frowned down as mischief makers of a grave character. It is high time to put a stop to this evil in our midst.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

LOST.

A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES ON RETURNING from church yesterday. A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery at this office. Aug 3-3t

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Christ Church, Rowan co	August	23d.
St. James', Iredell	"	25th.
Statesville	"	26th.
Gwinns' Chapel, Wilkes co	"	28th.
Wilkesboro'	"	30th.
Grave Chapel, Caldwell co	Sept.	1st.
St. John Baptist, Watauga co	"	3d.
Lenoir, Caldwell co	"	6th.
Morganton	"	8th.
Childsville, Mitchell co	"	10th.
Ashville	"	13th.
Waynesville, Haywood co	"	17th.
Hendersonville, Henderson co	"	19th.
St. John's in the Wilderness, Henderson co	"	20th.
St. Paul's in the Valley, Transylvania co	"	22d.
Calvary Church, Henderson co	"	24th.
Rutherfordton	"	27th.
Shelby, Cleaveland co	"	29th.
Lincolnton	Oct.	1st.
Charlotte	"	4th.
Concord	"	6th.
Salisbury	"	8th, 9th.
Lexington	"	11th.
Hairston's Chapel, Davie co	"	13th.
St. Adrews', Rowan co	"	15th.
Mocksville	"	16th.
Huntsville, Yadkin co	"	18th.
Richmond Hill, Yadkin co	"	20th.
Salem	"	22d.
Germanton, Stokes co	"	25th.
Mountain Chapel, Rockingham co	"	27th.
Leaksville, Rockingham co	"	29th.
Milton	"	31st.
Yanceyville	Nov.	1st.
Greensboro'	"	3d.

DIED,

In the city of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 1st of August, JOHN P. H. RUSS, infant son of Col. Jno. P. H. & E. A. Russ, aged 15 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $3 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307, Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,

Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON MILITARY MATTERS intended for His Excellency, the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment with his approval.

By order of GOV. VANCE: R. S. TUCKER, Maj. and A. A. A. C.

Aug 4-1w

All daily papers in the State copy one week and weekly papers two times.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE IN THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE BUILDING IS LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED for the business. The machinery was purchased just before the war began, and is capable of turning out 150 pair of shoes per day. The hands at present employed can be retained by the purchaser if desired. For further particulars, apply to W. F. RICE, Ag't.,

Aug. 4-5t* Thomasville, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN RALEIGH AND CAMP HOLMES, a Pocket Book, containing five ten dollar bills, three five dollar bills, and five dollars in twenty-five cent notes, also containing an order for the exchange of a pair of shoes, and a permit of absent from camp until 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Also some other change. Any person finding the above will do a soldier a great favor by leaving it at the Progress office.

August 4-3t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR MY negro man DONUM, aged 23 years, about 6 feet high, slim built, and dark complexion. He left Clarksville, Va., with two negroes belonging to Mr. Hoyt, of Washington, and will try to reach Newbern or Washington.

SAM'L S. BIDDLE.

Forestville, Aug. 4-tf.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,

GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOSIAH WOOD, Jailor,

Aug 3-1w* Kinston, N. C.

COPERAS.

ON CONSIGNMENT, BY THE KEG AND BARREL, at réduced price. JAS. M. TOWLES, *Agent.*

August 1-3*

MILITARY NOTICES.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
GRAHAM, N. C., July 29th, 1863.

WANTED—TO HIRE SEVERAL ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN to be under the control of the tithe Collectors in the Sixth Congressional District, N. C. Persons having such hands to hire out, will apply at this office to CHAS R. KING,

Aug 1-5t Capt. & Post Q. M.

NOTICE.

CAMP HOLMES, July 22, 1863.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN FURloughed and ordered to report at this Camp will find an ambulance at the depot in Raleigh every day at 1 o'clock, P. M. R. B. BAKER,

July 24-2w Surgeon in Charge.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THIS PLACE ON THE 12TH inst a nero boy JORDAN. He is about 5 foot 10 or 12 inches high—very black, and has lost his front teeth. He went through Chatham Co. and is possibly trying to get into the Yankee lines. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

S. G. WORTH,

July 23-2w* Ashboro, N. C.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM J. E. HASKINS, AT CLARKSville, Va., on Saturday, July 25th, 1863, two NEGRO BOYS, about 20 years old—CAIN and JERRY.

They were brought from Washington, N. C., and are probably making their way back in that direction.

They left in company with a negro boy belonging to Col. Biddle of Wake Forrest.

Cain is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, rather stout, a very likely boy and belongs to E. S. Hoyt.

Jerry is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a likely boy, and belongs to Allen Grist.

$100 will be given for either of the boys, or $200 for both. J. E. HOYT,

July 31-5t* Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders. Address GEO. W. DEEMS,

Aug 1-2taw1m* Wilson, N. C.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,

HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantites.—Highest market prices paid.

Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

NOTICE.

N. C. STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN THAT THE YANKEE raiders who visited Rocky Mount Depot on the 20th July, 1863, took from the Iron safe of W. W. Parker, the following Bonds, to wit: Bonds, Nos. 448, 449, 450, 451, 452 and 453, of $1,000 each, dated respectively 1st day of January, 1863, and running for 30 years. These were North Carolina State Treasury Bonds, with Coupons, none of which had been collected up to the time of capture. They were made payable to bearer and belong to Wm. E. Pope, of Rocky Mount.

The public generally and all Banks and Brokers are hereby notified and requested not to receive said bonds or either of them, or their Coupons, without my endorsement, in my own hand writing. And the Public Treasurer of the State and his agents. Clerks and employees are hereby forewarned and prohibited from receiving the said Bonds or any part thereof, or paying the Coupons thereto attached. Any information about said Bonds will be thankfully received. WM. E. POPE.

Rockp Mount, July 23rd, 1862. July 24-2w

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,

July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for [illegible] pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.

July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 22-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEW BUGGY FOR SALE.

A NEW HICKORY BUGGY FOR SALE.
Apply to A. MITCHELL,
Aug 3-6t-($6) Hillsboro', N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR AUCTION and Commission Stores, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following consignment of Liquors, brought over by the steamer Advance: 30 Kegs, extra No. 1 Jamaica Rum. 12 Cases, 1 doz bottles each, best French Brandy. These Liquors were selected for medicinal purposes, and are pure.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

July 31-td Auctioneers.

Register and Standard copy till day.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT 300 acres three miles from Raleigh.

July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

200 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AT Lynchburg prices. W. R. ANDREWS.

July 24-2w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,

June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$4,000 WILL BE PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years of age. He must show certificate of good character. Apply to S. L. W.,

July 28-6t* Progress Office.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6⅓ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,

July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL FIELDS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held in my office in Greensborough on Thursday the 23d day of July, 1863. A full and prompt attendance of all the shareholders, in person or by proxy, is earnestly solicited.

July 21-2w JOHN A. GILMER, *President.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer

Standard copy

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,

June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, RAILROAD SNUFF,
(Fresh) Snuff. For sale by Appleby's Railroad
June 16-3m A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro' N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Goldsboro, N. C., July 30, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14, Col. Peter Mallette Commanding Conscripts for N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 3d Congressional Districts of N. C., comprising the counties of Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Wayne, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age (this order includes *all persons* who have not been discharged or exempted heretofore within the above age) at the following time and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

19th Reg't N C Militia, Jones county, at Shady Grove, August 20th 1863.

21st Reg't N C Militia, Onslow county, at Jacksouville, August 22d and 24th, 1863.

26th Reg't N C Militia, Duplin county, at Kenansville, August 26th and 27th, 1863.

24th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county, at Clinton, August 29th and 31st, 1863.

25th Reg't N C Militia. Sampson county at Clinton, September 1st and 2d, 1863.

117th Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 4th and 5th, 1863.

41st Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 7th and 8th, 1863.

27th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 10th, 1863.

28th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 11th, 1863.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 3d Cong, Dist.

SAML. R. RIXEY, Surg. P. A. C. S.,
L. TURNER SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. FAISON, M. D. } Ex. Board.

July 31-10t

Wilmington Journal please copy one week and send bill to this office.

Enrolling Office and Examining Board,
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Ashboro, N. C., July 28, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS No. 14, Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C., notice is hereby given that the Enrolling Officers and Examining Board will visit the counties comprising the 7th Congressional District at the following times and places:

80th Reg't N C Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro', August 20th.

81st Reg't N C Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro', August 21st and 22d.

83d Reg't N C Militia, Stanly county, at Albemarle, August 24th and 25th.

62d Reg't N C Militia, Montgomery county, at Troy, August 27th and 28th.

51st Reg't N C Militia, Moore county, at Carthage, August 31st and September 1st and 2d.

49th Reg't N C Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro', September 4th and 5th.

50th Reg't N C Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro', September 7th, 8th and 9th.

63d Reg't N C Militia, Randolph county, at Ashboro', September 11th and 12th.

64th Reg't N C Militia, Randolph county, at Ashboro', September 14th and 15th.

65th Reg't N C Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, September 17th and 18th.

66th Reg't N C Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, September 19th, 21st and 22d.

The Colonels of Militia Regiments in this District will see that the following persons are present at the time and places above specified:

All persons arriving at the age of 18 since the last enrollment; all persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years who may be specially ordered before the Board or Enrolling officer; each and every person between the ages of 40 and 45 years, whether previously exempted or not, and all substitutes discharged from the service.

All persons who fail to report (included in the above order) at the places of rendezvous at the time appointed will be considered as deserters.

J. M. LITTLE,
1st Lt and Enrolling Officer 7th Cong Dist.
PETER G. SNOWDEN,
Surg and Chairman Examining Board.

July 30-4t

Raleigh Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro Argus will please copy four times and send bill to Progress.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
FIFTH DISTRICT,
OXFORD, N. C., July 25th, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14, Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts, N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Franklin, Nash, Warren, Granville, Wake and Orange, will assemble all white male persons "between 18 and 45 years of age, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail," at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

40th Reg't N C Militia, Franklin county, at Louisburg, August 20th.

32d Reg't N C Militia, Nash county, at Nashville, August 22d.

37th Reg't N C Militia, Warren county, at Warrenton, August 24th.

42d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 26th.

43d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 27th.

38th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, August 29th and 31st.

39th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 1st.

118th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 2d.

45th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro', September 4th.

46th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro' September 5th and 7th.

A. LANDIS, JR.,
Enrolling Officer 5th District N. C.

H. W. CAFEEY, Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S.,
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.,
H. C. HERNDON, M. D., } Ex. Bd.

July 29-1w

Standard copy two weeks.

Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C.,
July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States before enrollment. After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August, (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted. Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully and with our unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. July 24-3w

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

A Last Appeal.

This is the hour of destiny with the Southern Confederacy. We have arrived at the crisis of our fate and a few more months will most probably terminate the war, either for or against us. We have had some terrible battles and met some reverses, lately, and the great want of the country now is men. Men to fill up the shattered columns we must have or all is lost. The victories of the past are as nothing if we fail to beat back the hordes that are now pressing us and who are intent on our destruction. The ever gallant, veteran army of Gen. Lee is in fine condition and buoyant spirits, but its ranks have been awfully thinned by the dreadful carnage of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and it must be strengthened by every available man for the coming contest on the Rappahannock or disaster, defeat and disgrace may result from the neglect.

In view of these facts the President has issued a proclamation offering full pardon to all deserters, and officers and soldiers absent without leave who will return to duty immediately. Who will refuse to heed this call? Every motive to duty, every patriotic impulse and every thought of home, family and property appeals to the absentee to return to his post.—The esteem of his comrades now bearing their breasts to the storm and the memory of past victories won on fields of common danger and common daring, appeal to the deserter to return. Amnesty and a full pardon is now offered to all, and there can be no excuse for refusing to obey.

Neither the President or any one connected with the government or the army takes any pleasure in inflicting punishment on a soldier; they are only required to perform their duty, and this appeal is made in humanity as well as patriotism, and none should disregard it. The question as to whether we have a government and a country is now to be tested, as is also our right to hold and enjoy property. We are menaced on every side; the enemy swarm like the locusts of Egypt, and preparations are making for the last gigantic bound which they boastfully proclaim is to result in our destruction. If we have manhood left let us show it now.

Not only should every man absent from the army without leave hasten to the camp, but all those embraced in the last call of the President must be put in as soon as possible, or all is lost. It may be considered by some that we are too despondent, but others, in and out of the army, think as we do, and we should be recreant to our duty and a false sentinel on the watch tower, did we not acquaint the people with the awful dangers that now threaten. We honestly believe that the next ninety days will settle forever the fate of the Confederacy; and if against us there will be nothing left. Property, political equality, and all that is worth living for will have passed from us and we shall be the subjects of a brutal tyranny that will place us on an equality with our own slaves. Are we ready for this? God forbid. Let every man do his duty and let there be one final effort to drive the enemy from our soil, and then if we fail there will be no disgrace in the failure,

The great need of the service now is men, and the very salvation of the country depends on the response of our people.

One of the Lieutenant Generals of the army—one of its brighest ornaments—in a private letter to the editor of this paper, written on the 27th, says:—"The simple question now is, shall the men at home come out, or shall we submit to Lincoln?"

This is from a man who has been in the service since the war commenced and who has taken a conspicuous part in several of the hardest battles that have been fought. We believe as he does, and have already declared the conviction, that we must put in that large class that have remained at home to speculate, oppress the soldier's family and make money out of the blood and sufferings of the people, or make peace on the best terms we can get. The army in the field has nobly done its duty, and it is now for the great army of ablebodied men at home to say whether we shall have independence or submit on such terms as the insolent North will give us.

We invite aitention to the General Order, No. 17, from the Adjutant General's office, relative to exemptions, &c. It will be seen that the Governor declines to make any exemptions from service in the home guard, for the present, and that all communications relative to militia, &c., must be addressed to the Adjutant General's office. Governor Vance has taken the right position in reference to exemptions and we hope he will stick to it, for if our homes and property are worth defending at all no one able to bear arms should be excused from the service. All the papers in the State are requested to copy the order.

We conclude to-day the publication of the donations to the "Endowment Fund for Soldier's Orphans." The contributions are creditable to the citizens of the State, and are such as to ensure the establishment of a school for the education of the children of thousands who have fallen in the defence of their country. All who have contributed fifty dollars or more are trustees of the fund, and they and all others, hereafter contributing like amounts, are requested to meet in Raleigh on Thursday, the 20th of August, for the transaction of important business. Those who cannot be present in person are requested to send proxies.

ORGANIZATION OF A HOME BATTALION.—We are indebted to Col. Ivey for the following report of the officers elect in the late organization of the Home Guard in this vicinity:

Co. A—Capt. S. W. Scott, 1st Lieut. N. S. Harp, 2nd Lt. W. Simpson, 3d Lt. W. Upchurch.

Co. B—Capt. W. H. Harrison, 1st Lieut. J. C. S. Lumsden, 2nd Lieut. W. H. Dodd, 3rd Lieut. W. R. Andrews.

Co. C—Capt. W. H. Finch, 1st Lieut. W. H. Eddins, 2nd Lieut. P. F. Pescud, 3rd Lieut. Geo. C. Taylor.

Co. D—Capt. W. D. Crowder, 1st Lieut. W. H. Rand, 2nd Lieut. Seth Jewell, 3rd Lieut. G. J. Banks.

Co. F—Capt. F. H. Perry, 1st Lieut. J. R. Cooper, 2nd Lieut. P. P. Pace, 3rd Lieut. A. R. Horton.

Co. F—Capt. R. S. Perry, 1st Lieut. P. H. Mangum, 2nd Lieut. T. C. Robertson, 3rd Lieut. E. E. Gill.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR: In view of the present alarming price of provisons, would it not be well for our authorities to consider a question of such vital importance to the Confederacy. Has the Government the right to press provisions for the use of the army? If so, is it right that its officers should exercise such unbridled license in the valuation of such necessities? Is the independence for which our brave soldiers are struggling to be partial? Are we not to be equal and equally blessed in its consummation? Has not Lincoln already declared our property confiscated? What then is the sole object for which we battle? Is it not that independence by which we are made equal as individuals, and shall continue to hold and enjoy that property which otehrwise we loose? Is the Government of more certain duration than its currency? Is there a man who would not sacrifice his all in building up a government his children would be glad to acknowledge? Under such considerations is it patriotic to exact more in Confederate money for any prime necessity than we would in gold? Is bacon, corn or cotton more valuable than Confederate money?—Are slaves more valuable? If the actual cash value of one bushel of corn be sixty cents, is it politic for the Government to pay four dollars for the same? Is it right that the Government should press corn in Wake county at four dollars a bushel, and the very same day press in Johnes county and elsewhere at one and two dollars? Is it a fact that the price of provisions is chiefly controlled by the rate the Government pays? If the Government has the right to press a man into service, has it not the same right to press provisions for his sustenance, and would it not be right to press a sufficiency from the country for which he battles to prevent distress among his "loved ones at home?" And while I have all confidence in, I cannot but consider the Government mistaken in its course, and consequently, one prime cause of the enormous prices. There has been a great cry against speculation and extortion; it is true the country has suffered by it, and individuals are daily feeling its distressing effects, yet nothing appears to check it. As far as individual trade is concerned, I think the Government have no right to regulate or fix prices, but it might so regulate the prices it pays as greatly to decrease the present extravagance, and thereby throw its protecting mantle over the suffering poor of the country. It is seldom the case that the producer charges more for products than the Government pays; and in a business point of view he is not expected to take less, notwithstanding his patriotism may be pure as a dew drop or bright as a sunbeam. When this war commenced individuals were as willing to furnish bacon at 20c per lb, corn at 60 per bushel, and flour at $16 per barrel as they are at present prices. What is the cause? Is it scarcity? I think not. More than twelve months ago I heard the complaint of scarcity and starvation as fluently plead as it is to-day; and, as far as I am able to judge, there is no more scarcity in this county now than there was then, and not so much superficial sympathy for the needy; they were then pitied when charged one dollar per bushel for corn, but seldom are at present when charged from five to seven dollars for the same. At that time corn was bought by Government officers at three to five dollars per barrel, bacon fifteen to twenty-five, flour could be bought plentifully at sixteen dollars per barrel. Why was it that the government abandoned its standard? Was it on account of scarcity? Would a flood of Confederate treasury notes produce an abundance of provisions? Was the government governed by the speculator, or the speculator by the government? Was there not as much necessity for an embargo then as there is now? I am bound to think the governmeut has committed a great error in paying four-fold the value of provisions in Confederate money simply because it is Confederate money. It has neither made the one more plentiful nor the faith in the other more stable; but, on the contrary, has as much tended to depreciate and render it uncurrent as anything our Yankee sympathizers have yet promulgated. Had the government remained steadfast and continued to press provisions at actual cash value, (for Confederate money, as far as individuals who desire our independence, is as good as gold), the needy to-day would be able to buy corn at five dollars per barrel and bacon and flour in the same ratio; and, if it were necessary to issue a flood of treasury notes, it would, indeed, have been an act of charity to have used a portion thereof in supplying the country with salt, thereby enabling the producer to sell at lower figures than he otheswise could, and at the same time alleviating one item of growing distress.

I fear, sir, our distress is awfully on the increase and unless something is done by the government, its effects will be uncalculable. An illustration is, that there is already being a strike made for higher prices, anticipating, no doubt, an advance on the part of the government for the coming crop. Throughout the summer corn has been selling for twenty dollars per barrel; now that the crops are made, and corn not so much needed, we hear farmers asking thirty and thirty-five dollars for the same. Why is this?—Is it because corn is scarce, or is it distrust in our currency? If the latter, shame on their ignorance and much more on their patriotism. Are they not aware that but for that very money and those noble hearts which at every throb pulsates "my *country and* her *rights*" and swell veins with blood that a monarch should envy, they would long ago have been vassals to Lincoln, and as poor as many whom necessity compels to seek their assistance? Are they not aware that if overrun their barns, smoke-houses, &c., will be either emptied or burned, Confederate money (much or little) destroyed, and other property confiscated? But their actions bespeak their fidelity.—There are men in this county who have held their corn through the summer, saying they had none for sale, who, at the same time, were waiting for higher prices; and now that the price is advancing are bringing their corn into market. I know a gentleman who (has a very large and expensive familly, and whose son has offered his life a sacrifice upon his country's altar, is also a refugee and has lost all his valuable assistance by the hands of the enemy,) made application to one of our largest corn raisers, and was answered that "he did not know whether he had any corn for sale;" he then asked what he should do for bread, remarking that he was nearly out, whereupon this heartless ——— drove off without passing the common salutation of the day. This man is now fixing to send, or has already sent, a load to Raleigh.—He is also a man who distrusts Confederate money. If he belongs to any party I am not aware of it, and if there is a party other than the Tory, it should be ashamed of such a member. Sometime ago, when the highest price for corn was twenty dollars, a soldier's wife (now a widow) applied to a farmer of this county for corn, she carried a ten dollar bill, and she says he refused to let her have half of a barrel after she told him that she and her children were without bread. This man now has corn for sale. But Providence led her to a patriot and a friend who will doubtless prove a friend indeed. Such men, together with some errors our rulers may have committed, have caused a majority of our evils, and they ought speedily to be amended. If the government has any desire to assist the oppressed, let it cease to pay such unheard of prices for provisions. Let it, in every way, uphold its currency, and not by its own action seem to doubt it. And last, but not least, let it hunt up all such men as those here spoken of, (they are the extortioners), and place them in the ranks irrespective of age, creed or denominations.

Johnston co., July 30. JOB.

For the Progress.]

PITTSBOROUGH, July 31st, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

In times like these through which we are passing, times which indeed do try mens' souls, and bring out the true metal of their character, it is most gratifying to read the sentiments which breathe through every line of the following letter from a private soldier of this town. They are not the effusions of a stay-at-home patriot. They come from a noble young man, who volunteered as a private at the beginning of the war, (then scarce seventeen years of age), who has faithfully served his country ever since, been severely wounded twice, and who has gone through more bloody battles than almost any one of his age in the Southern Confederacy.

This letter was intended only for the eye of his father; but it is most proper that the country should see, what lofty patriotism inspires the gallant hearts of Lee's glorious army.

BIVOUAC NEAR DARKSVILLE VA.,
July 19th, 1863.

DEAR FATHER:—* * * * Though we gained our object in a great degree, I do not think we are much benefited by the invasion; and though I am personally opposed to crossing the Potomac again just now, yet I am *perfectly* willing to follow my leaders. Of course, *they* know what is best. *They* are to point out our duty, *we* are to perform it. Another great battle is expected before long; but all of us feel confident of our ability to give the Yankees another thrashing.

I saw a paper yesterday, for the first time in a month. It appears that Vicksburg, the impregnable, has at last fallen. To us it is a heavy blow. However, it is gone, and it is now useless to grieve over it. This misfortune will certainly prolong the war; besides giving considerable anvantage to the enemy.—We must only fight the harder and more stubbornly. All is not lost yet. We must and will have our independence, whatever of blood and treasure it may cost. Now is the time, when every true southern man will show himself; and show that he is both able and willing to lend a helping hand to his bleeding country, in some way or other. The noble ship that has been so severely tossed upon the billows of civil war for so long a time, must not now go down. But if this calamity must befall us, let us all heart and hand go down together.

Ever your Affectionate son,
J. W H.

SCNES IN VICKSBURG.

THE ARMIES FRATERNIZING—CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The following interesting description of scenes in Vicksburg, after the surrender, is copied from a letter in the New York Tribune dated the 5th instant:

The rebel soldiers, instead of lying close in their trenches, are roaming about the city unarmed, in unrestrained but amicable intercourse with those of our own army who have been permitted to enter the town. Gay uniforms of grey cloth, richly bedizened with gold lace, and profusely decked with stars and bright trimmings, are in close juxtaposition with the holiday attire of our own shoulder strapped friends—a strange morning sight for Vicksburg. The women and children have had a quiet night's rest in their beds at home—a thing which has not occurred before for forty-eight days. Guards in blue uniforms are stationed at the entrance of stores and other places where goods of any kind are deposited. Near a hundred steamboats are lying at the wharf,—a sight which the people here rejoice at more than any other.—Where yesterday morning, starvation was staring men in the face, plenty now reigns.

THE ARMIES FRATERNIZING.

To-day, both armies seem to have discarded every feeling of personal bitterness, and to have recognized the quarrel in which they have been fighting as a purely public one that ought not to interfere with friendly personal relations. Wherever you turn in the streets of Vicksburg, and on whatever transport you go, you will find Union officers and soldiers treating rebel officers and soldiers to the best, eatables and drinks our army can afford, as if they were old friends just met after a long separation. Cordiality and good feeling prevail throughout the city.

I am confident that there has not been to-day a single instance where any officer or soldier of our army has indulged in any unseemly exultation over the fallen foemen. We have even refrained from cheering, and nothing—abstlutely nothing—has been done to add humiliation to the cup of sorrow which the rebels have been compelled to drink. Of course, this universal prevalence of good feeling has tempted the men of both armies to resort to moral suasion and argument for vindication of their respective positions as belligerents.

I have listened attentively to many discussions of the war, had on the street corners and everywhere, expecting them to result in high words of defiance and recrimination. But to my surprise, I have never elsewhere heard these conversational controversies about the war and its causes and ends so calmly and mildly conducted since the commencement of our National troubles.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

What a near view of Vicksburg would disclose, after being so long subjected to a rain of shot and shell, has been a theme of much speculation in our army and elsewhere. Those who have witnessed the siege cannot fail to be surprised that there is anything left of the town but ruins. But we have, it seems, yet something to learn of the endurance of a town as well as of men. But the buildings in Vicksburg are totally demolished. None have been completely ruined by the bombardment. On one of the principal streets near the river, and running parallel with it, there are remains of a block of buildings which were burned about the time of the fight at Champion Hills. In the block was a mill and store house, in which were stored a considerable quantity of flour—200 barrels and upwards—which was burned at the same time. The buildings were fired by a crowd of incensed rebel soldiers and citisens, as a punishment due to some heartless and extortionate speculators who had bought up the flour to be enabled to get siege prices for it.

There are a few other houses scattered about that are but heaps of rubbish. The great majority of the buildings both public and private, can be by repairs made "as good as new."

The streets are barricaded to a liberal extent, and have been ploughed up by shells. In walking along the pavement one must be careful not to tumble into a pit dug for him by a projectile from a 13-inch mortar or from a Parrott gun. The yards, gardens and open lots are also cut up with shell holes. A profusion of beautiful shrubbery has heretofore rendered Vicksburg a very handsome town, but the broken and torn fencing, and havoc incident to the presence of an army anywhere, have greatly diminished the beauties of the place. Nearly every gate in the city is adorned with unexploded 13-inch shells placed atop of each post. The porches and piazzas (nearly every house has one) are also adorned with curious collections of shot and shells that have fallen in the yards. It is said that there are some houses in the city that have escaped unscathed; but in my rambles through the streets I could not find them.

I entered, perhaps, twenty buildings in all, and found frightful looking holes in the walls and floors of every one. The house occupied by General Pemberton as his headquarters has a hole in the first room you enter on the left side of the hall which a mule could crawl through without difficulty. The publisher of the Vicksburg *Citizen* invited me into his residence, and interspersed his remarks, while showing me around, with frequent cautions not to step here and there, for fear a shattered piece of flooring would let me through into the cellar. And so it is all over the place. The northern portion of the city suffered most, and I cannot convey any idea of the damage sustained better than by saying it has been smashed.

Notwithstanding the evidence everywhere visible of the terrible ordeal through which the people and city have passed, Vicksburgers persistently assert that they have not been much damaged; that shells are comparatively innocent things—"nothing when you get used to them;" that they could have held out a year if they had had provisions, &c. They also claim to have learned how to dodge shells, and say that those fired from the mortars had become favorites with the people. Shots from Parrott guns were not so popular.

The most noticeable feature of the city is the group of caves on every hill side. In these caves the women and children were sheltered during the nights, and occasionally in the day time when the firing was very severe. The excavations branch out in various directions after passing the entrance. I should not imagine them very desirable bed-chambers, but they seem to have answered a very good purpose. In one or two instances shells entered them, and two women and a number of children were thus killed during the seige.

CAUSES OF THE SURRENDER.

There is but one reason given by the rebels for their surrender. They say they discovered that they would be starved out before it would be possible for Johnston or anybody else to raise the seige; and although they could have held out six or seven days longer, they would have gained nothing thereby, the prospect being that at the end of that time Johnston would be as far off as he is now. They repel the suggestion that they were afraid of an assault in column on the 4th, and say that they would have been able to repel any such assault. However this may be, the fact that they were brought to desperate straits for something to eat is indisputable. All prejudices against mule meat was thoroughly conquered by hunger, and the army was using it freely, esteeming it better food than the blue beef and rancid pork upon which they formerly subsisted. The little remnant of breadstuffs which they have on hand also attests to the extremity to which they were reduced, and their soldiers are at this moment praising the "hard tack," or pilot bread, given them by our men, as if it were the most delicious bread ever baked.

A rebel staff officer informed me, while making inquiries on this subject, that they have frequently communicated with Johnston, and that their last hope of relief was destroyed by a communication from him. The inference is readily drawn that the army is scarcely prepared for hostilities, and must retire before Gen. Grant.

For the Progress.]

Endowment Fund For Soldier's Orphans.

The following list contains the names of donors to this Fund, with the amounts of their respective donations up to this date. All who have contributed fifty dollars or more are Trustees of the Fund, and they and all others hereafter contirbuting like amounts, are respectfully requested to meet in Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday, 20th day of August, 1863, for the transaction of important business Those who cannot be present in person may be represented by proxy.

[Concluded.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	AMOUNTS.
Anonymous	Cumberland	192,32
Anonymous	Wake	16,00
Anonymous	Halifax	20,00
Anonymous	Robeson	50
Anonymous	Martin	1,00
A Alderman	New Hanover	10,00
Miss Addington	Halifax	5,00
T W Brown	New Hanover	10,00
Miss Barker	Cumberland	5,00
Jno Buie	Cumberland	5,00
J H Burkhead	Cumberland	5,00
G A Belcher	Columbus	2,00
Miss Butts	Halifax	1,00
W W Butts	Halifax	2,00
U Benton	Halifax	10,00
A Bullard	Robeson	5,00
Mrs Charles Cook	Cumberland	5,00
S W Covington	Richmond	20,00
Mrs Dr Custis	Craven	5,00
P V Daniel	Virginia	20,00
Gen Alfred Dochery	Richmond	40,00
Isham A Dumas	Richmond	20,00
Mrs Mary Daniel	Robeson	25,00
Mrs W G Daniel	Robeson	10,00
Mrs Elizabeth Dunbibeh	New Hanover	10,00
Dr Dick	Robeson	25,00
S H Eure	Halifax	10,00
B C Graham	South Carolina	25,00
G H Graham	Richmond	25,00
Elias Gillis	Richmond	25,00
A Garrison	Cumberland	3,00
R J Gill	New Hanover	10,00
W Griffin	Columbus	5,00
Mrs Hattie Gray	Halifax	5,00
Cornelius H Hill	Wake	10,00
Mrs J H Hawley	Cumberland	10,00
J B Hawley	Cumberland	20,00
Mr and Mrs Wright Hays	Halifax	20,00
Mrs Hunter	Halifax	5,00
Mrs D Hunter	Halifax	5,00
J H Herbert	Halifax	5,00
Master Wm Hunter	Halifax	5,00
T C Hunter	Halifax	20,00
Miss Laura Howell	Halifax	5,00
Miss Mary J Howell	Halifax	2,00
John Kornegay	Wayne	4,00
Mathew Lespeyre	unassigned	20,00
L N Lucas	unassigned	5,00
W H Lutterloh	Cumberland	10,00
Mrs Maria Low	Halifax	10,00
Miss Lucy S Louis	Halifax	30,00
Miss Presilla Mason	Franklin	25,00
W G Matthews	Cumberland	10,00
A M Laughlin,	Cumberland	5,00
D McLean	Robeson	5,00
Peter McRae	Richmond	10,00
John H Murphy	Halifax	5,00
Willie P More	Robeson	20,00
Jo McLaurin	New Hanover	15,00
J W Morris	Lenoir	5,00
D N Lean	Cumberland	5,00
Dr I M McGoughan	Columbus	20,00
Mrs H F Maguire	Halifax	20,00
Mrs Mary Marshall	Halifax	1,00
Mrs Mary E Mayhew	Craven	40,00
Miss Lizzie Mayhew	Craven	10,00
Mrs Julia W Nair	Robeson	25,00
Mrs Amelia Normeat	Robeson	10,00
Redding Neville	Halifax	20,00
J A Pemberton	Cumberland	
W W Pate	Columbus	
Master R Q Powell	Columbus	
Master C L Powell	Columbus	
Miss Fonton	Halifax	
Mrs Bebecca Plummer	"	
Miss Anna J Pope	"	
Mrs Jesse H Page	"	
Master Walter Pitman	"	
Dr D N Patterson	Richmond	
J H Parker	Richmond	
Master Jas A Radcliffe,	New Hanover	
W A Rose	Cumberland	
Miss Sue W Richard	Halifax	
Mrs Rock	Halifax	
J N Smith	Cumberland	
J C Stedman	Cumberland	
Mrs Scanlin	Cumberland	
Mrs Octavia Stanback	Richmond	
Mrs Elizabeth Slade	Halifax	
P Taylor	Cumberland	
Mrs Teele	Halifax	
Miss Elizabeth R Walker	"	
Mrs Mary Williams	"	
J Weiseger	Cumberland	
W J Woodard	Cumberland	
Mrs Wilkins	Halifax	
Miss Caroline Wood	New Hanover	
Mrs Wood	New Hanover	
Mrs Emma West	New Hanover	
Geo W Venters	Craven	
Messrs Andrews and Hunt, (proceeds of Exhibition of Paintings.)		

In this list there may be mistakes in names, assignments or amounts, made in the orignal taking or in copying from subscription papers or from the books. It is, however, believed to be accurate. If the slightest error be detected please make the correction in a letter to our Financial Agent, Rev. Dr. Deems, Wilson, N. C. Parties who subscribed but whose bonds or cash have not yet come to hand, will find their names in a subsequent acknowledgments through the papers. Among these is a very handsome donation of several thousands of dollars from gentlemen in Richmond county, which will be stated as soon as the merchandise they contributed is sold. These gentlemen, namely: Hon. Walter S. Leake, Col. Leake, Dr. Steele, Rev. Mr. Ledbetter and J. Shortridge, Esq., are already acknowledged as Trustees. Occasionally the papers have stated a certain amount as collected in a certain locality, and the sum of the acknowledgment from that county does not equal the reported statements, for the reason that gentlemen from other counties were present and their donations were included in the general statement, whereas, in this report they are assigned to their several counties. It will be seen that comparatively few of the counties are yet represented. Laborious as have been the operations of the Agent, the time has not allowed him to go over the whole State, but it is proposed that every county (not in the enemy's hands) shall be visited, that every citizen may have an opportunity to contribute to this noblest of all patriotic charities ever submitted to the people of North Carolina.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Provisional Chairman.

August 1, 1863.

THE YANKEE DRAFT.—The draft proceeded quietly in Philadelphia on the 21st, and 2,000 men were drafted. It was decided that a negro substitute must go in for a drafted negro, but not for a white man. Thirteen Roman Catholic priests have been drafted so far in Pennsylvania. Their congregations paid for their exemptions.

In Boston two sons of Edward Everett have been drawn and intend to serve in person. The New Bedford Mercury says that their father will pursue the same course if he is drawn.

The Lincoln Government refused to allow Vallandigham's address to his constituency to be telegraphed from Canada.

The Atlanta papers are now published at $3 per month for their daily, and $1 per month for their weekly editions This is not as high as the advanced price of paper would authorize.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Capt. N. Collin Hughes, A. A. G. to Gen. Pettigrew.

Among the many noble and brave whose lives have been offered on the altar of Southern independence, there was perhaps no one whose qualities of mind and heart gave promise of more usefulness than the subject of this memorial. Many there were whose military rank and experience and superior advantages for the display of heroism have rendered their loss more of a public calamity, and placed their names higher on the rolls of military renown; but, in all the essentials of private worth—in all that can inspire esteem and confidence—in all that constitutes the only true basis of human excellence, Capt. Hughes had no superior. And though closing his life at a very early age—cut off in the morning of his manhood—his uncommonly gifted mind and the warm, generous, genial disposition which never failed to win those with whom he came in contact, had reached a state of development which inspired his friends with every confidence of his future success and usefulness. He was born in Newbern, N. C., in the year 1840, and, during his youth, was surrounded constantly by all those domestic and social influences which generate and strengthen pure principles, generous impulses and noble purposes. Every facility was afforded for the cultivation of his intellect, as well as for the growth and expansion of his principles and affections; and at the early age of nineteen he was graduated at the University of his native State with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his friends. His purpose was to enter the profession of the law—one in which his talents seemed to promise uncommon success; and in order to this, soon after he left the University, he removed to Pottsville, Pa., where, in the office of his brother, he devoted himself to his studies with assiduity and success.—Upon the commencement of our political troubles, he, with his brother, returned to his native South, resolved to share with his beloved home and people the calamities which threatened them and take part in the conflict which was then imminent. This was no more than was to be expected of such a man as Capt. Hughes, and the sequel furnished the fulfilment of the expectation. Having received from Gov. Ellis the appointment of Aid-de-Camp and while acting in that capacity, he resigned it as soon as active hostilities commenced, and, with characteristic modesty, accepted the office of 1st Lieutenant, and was assigned to duty at Fort Macon. He now applied himself to preparation for this new position, and proved himself so successful as well as prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duties, that he received from his commander, Col. Tew, the position of Adjutant to the Regiment. He was soon removed with his Regiment to Virginia, where, in the battles around Richmond, he justified the confidence which he had received.

He was subsequently appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the lamented Pettigrew, with the rank of Captain, and in this position, signalized those qualities which attached him to that gallant commander, and won for him the highest regard of every officer in the command. But his course was soon to be cut short. He was too shining a mark to escape the shafts of the dread dastroyer, and no costlier sacrifice was offered to glut the cruelty and injustice of his country's foes, than the life of this gallant officer—this gifted young man—this warm-hearted, unselfish friend—this devoted son and brother.

It was on that bloody third day of the battle of Gettysburg, while, side by side with the brave Pettigrew, heading his brigade in their charge upon the enemy's strong hold, that he received the wound which resulted in his death. He was shot in the hip, and though incapable from excessive pain and loss of blood, of taking further part in the battle, he still retained his coolness and self possession to such a degree, as to be able to make suggestions to his commander concerning the conduct and disposition of his troops, the value of which his General did not fail to acknowledge. He was at length borne from the field, and during three days and nights of intense suffering, was conveyed to Martinsburg, where, after nine days—receiving all that human skill and friendship and affection could devise to minister to his comfort, or arrest the sad fate which threatened—professing his confidence of a joyful resurrection through Him whose Infinite merit and sacrifice was his only ground of hope—Whose Name he had always revered—in Whose Faith he had been baptized and reared—and Whose gracious promises were his firm support, our beloved friend calmly and serenely passed, as we trust, to his eternal rest.

Many are the hearts that now bend in sorrow over his untimely end;—desolate is the beloved home in which his genial nature lived and ripened into the noble, generous man;—and long will his Country mourn the precious offering which he made to the sacred cause of her Honor and Independence.

H.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

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G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf